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劉発明の名称 半絶縁性 GaAs 単結晶

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明相書

1. 発明の名称

半絶称性GaAs単結晶

2. 特許請求の範囲

カーボン濃度がミドルドナー濃度よりも高くかつ深いドナーレベルを形成するEL2の濃度よりも低くなるようにカーボンをドープし、かつシリコン濃度をカーボン濃度より低くしたことを特徴とする半絶縁性GaAs単結品。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

[産業上の利用分野]

この発明は、化合物半導体単結晶の製造技術に関し、例えば半絶線性 G a A s 単結晶を製造する場合に利用して効果的な技術に関するものである。
「従来技術」

化合物半導体単結晶を製造する方法は、当該結晶の原料酸液に種結晶を浸漬してこれを引上げて行く方法や、結晶の原料酸液を徐々に固化させて行く方法が用いられる。特にGaAs単結晶は前者に属するLEC法(液体對止チョクラルスキー

法)や、後者に属するGF法(グラディエント・フリージング法)やHB法(水平ブリッジマン法)により実用的な単結晶育成が行われる。GaAs単結晶は、電子移動度が大きく、高速ICや、るが、このための結晶として用いられているが、このための結晶としては、10⁷Q・ca以上の高抵抗のGaAs単結晶は、LEC法ではGaとAsの直接合成法を用いて、またHB法では、CrをドーピングするかまたはpBN製ポートを用いて、育成することができる。

[発明が解決しようとする問題点]

しかし、従来の方法では高抵抗結晶を再現性良く育成することが困難であり、育成結晶の輸方向上下や、結晶から切り出したウェハーの中央部と 周辺部で抵抗値が異なる等の問題点を有していた。 また、GaAs電子デバイスは通常FETとし て作成されているが、このFETを作るためには、 高抵抗GaAs基板にSi,Se等の没いドナー

となる不純物をイオン注入により基板中に打ち込

また、GaAsが半絶縁性化する機構は、ディープドナーとなるGaAsの固有欠陥EL2と、 没いドナーとなるSi、投いアクセプターとなる カーボンCがバランスすることによると考えられ ていた。すなわち、それぞれの濃度がEL2>C

はSi 漁度がC漁度を上回ったことでは説明できない。理論的計算によれば、Si 漁度がC漁度を上回った場合においては通常抵抗率は10⁻¹~10¹ Q·ca 程度となるのである。

以上のことから、本発明者は、GaAsの高抵抗化にはEL2, C. Siの3つの準位以外に別の準位、おそらくは中程度のエネルギー準位を有するミドルドナーが半絶縁性化に関与しているとの見解に到達した。実際、10°~10°Q・CA程度に低抵抗化した結晶について、その抵抗率の温度は存性を測定したところ、活性化エネルギーは0.45~0.60eVであり、発明者の考えた4準位モデルの仮説を裏付ける実験結果が得られた。

このミドルドナーが支配的になる温度は正確には明らかでないが、実際の単結品育成においては、育成後の冷却過程において、ミドルドナーが支配的な温度領域を通らなくてはならず、従って結晶による半絶縁性化機構から判るように、没いアクセプター準位となるカーボンの濃度がEL2濃度

>Siとなる時にGaAsは半結糠性となる。も しCがEL2よりも多くなると、結晶はp型の低 抵抗となる。また、SiがCよりも多くなると n 型の低抵抗となる。すなわち、半絡稼性を保つた めには、カーボン徹底はEL2濃度より少なく、 かつ、Si濃度よりも多くなくてはならない。

とこのようなミドルドナーの適度の中間にあれば、結晶がいかなる熱履歴を経ても、結晶は高抵抗となる。実際、種々の抵抗率の結晶のカーボン適度をFTIR法により分析した結果、第1回のように一定量以上のカーボン適度を有する結晶ではおうに対となっていた。な(C) = $f \times \Delta \times \alpha$ で与えられる。ここで、f は換算係数 f は 2 . 4 \times 10 \times 0 \times 10 \times 0 \times 10 \times 10

本発明は以上のような G a A a に関する実験データをもとに考案したもので、カーボンを所定母以上意図的に結晶に添加することにより、バラツキの少ない高抵抗結晶を再現性良く得る技術を促供することを目的とする。

[問題点を解決するための手段、および作用]

GaAs単結晶を育成する方法は、節述したように、商業的には主としてLEC法とHB法があるが、ここでは特にLEC法について述べる。しかし、HB法であっても、カーボンのドーピング

法の原理は同じである。

LEC法でCaAs単結晶を育成する場合、高 約度のCaとAsをpBNルツボの中に入れ、さ らにB,O,を被体封止剤として入れる。商圧容器 内でGaとAsを直接合成させ、GaAs励液と する。この際B,O,は溶解してGaAs融液上に 浮き、封止剤としてAsの解離を防止するのに役 立つ。LEC法では、翹結晶をこの溶融したGa Asに終し、租結品とルツポを回転させながら、 頼結品を一定速度で引上げ、単結晶を育成する. 結晶中のカーボン量はこの際、既に原料のGa, Asに混入していたカーポンか、あるいは雰囲気 ガス中のCOガスがB。〇。中に溶解し、これが、 Gaと反応して遠元されて溶融GaAs中に入り、 さらに育成した結晶中に入るものと思われる。し かし、pBNルツボやグラファイト製ホットゾー ン等を充分ペーキングし、また高純度のArガス を使用すれば、引上げたGaAs単結品中のカー ポン漁鹿は充分に低減させることができ、通常は FTIR法の定量下限の2×10¹⁵cm⁻³以下と

エタノール等の液体状炭素化合物を入れ、これを熱分解させるか、またはCC&・等を用いたCV D法でカーボンをルツボ内壁面にコーティングした成から、このように、カーボンをコーティングを作れている。このはボンを用いてGaAs融液中に溶解するので、酸に応いがいることに溶解するので、酸に応いないのは、のカーボンを結晶中に対ス状の炭素化合物を所定のカーボンを結晶ないにガス状の炭素化合物を所定は入させる方法

単結品の育成では、LEC法ではAr,N₂等のガスを用いるが、HB法では前記のようなガスは使用せず真空の封管を用いる。いずれの方法においても、CO₂,CH。,C。H。等の気体状炭液化合物を一定量雰囲気ガスまたは真空封管中に遅入し、これら炭素化合物とGaAs 融液との反応によってカーボンを融液中にドーピングすることができる。

なる。本発明におけるように、カーボン量を制御して、結晶の高抵抗化を行うためには、上記のようなカーボンを積極的にドーピングしない結晶育成において得られた結晶中のカーボン量が少ないことが前提条件となる。

結晶中に入るカーボン濃度のバックグラウンドが小さい以上のような単結晶育成条件において、 結晶中にカーボンを所定量ドーピングするには以 下のような方法が考えられる。

(1) カーポンを直接原料中に添加する方法

LEC法、HB法においては高純度カーボンの 物物末を秤量して所定量を pBNルツボまたは p BNボートに入れ、さらに Ga, As, B₂O₃を 入れてこれを溶解する。 GaAs 融液中には所定 量のカーボンが溶解するので、この融液から単結 晶を引き上げることにより、偏折係数に応じた一 定量のカーボンを結晶中に含有させることができ る。

(2) ルツボのカーボンコーティングによる方法pBNルツボまたはpBNボートにアルコール、

以上述べた方法により、カーボンを所定量ドーピングさせたGaAs単結品を育成することにより、所望の高抵抗率のGaAs結晶を再現性良く得ることができる。また、FET等の満子作成の際は基板のウェハー間およびロット間の電気特性のバラッキが製品歩留りの低下をもたらすが、本発明によりこれらのバラッキを著しく低減を大幅に改善することができる。

[実施例]

高圧単結晶引上げ装置を用いてLEC法により GaAs単結晶の育成を行った。炉内で使用する ルツボおよびその近傍のホットゾーンと呼ばれる グラファイト製構成部品はあらかじめ真空中 1500でベーキングを行った。原料 Ga、Asは 7N(99、9999%)の高純度品を使用した。6インチ径のpBNルツボへ高純度のグラファイト粉末をGaAs融液中のカーボン適度が約4×10¹¹ ca⁻¹となるように入れる。このとき、カーボンの偏析係数を考慮して添加量を決定する。

ついでGaおよびAsを入れ、その上に封止剤となるBgOsを入れた。これを炉内で直接合成後、 磁解し、超結晶を浸漬して速度9mm/hで引上げた。育成時外囲気はArガス、20atmとし、結 品育成後は約8時間かけて室温まで徐冷した。

育成した2~3インチ径のGaAs単結品の抵抗率は結晶上部から下部まで10°Ω・α以上の高抵抗率であった。第2図(a)にカーボンをドープした場合の育成結晶の抵抗率は育成時のの抵抗率は育成時の影響を受けるが、第2図(a)、(b)を設めたもほぼストイキオメトリーな組成の融液より育成した結晶である。また、上記条件で結晶を何本か育成し、その再現性を調べた。

その結果、本実施例によれば100%の歩留り で高抵抗結晶が得られることがわかった。一方カーボンをドープしない場合にあっては育成した結 晶のうち全域で10°Ω・ ca以上となる高抵抗結 品は8本中1本のみであり、残りの結晶は一部が

ように G a A s 単結晶を形成した。ミドルドナー の演成は多い場合で 2 × 1 0 ^{1 s} cs ^{- 3} 程度に達す

従って、他の育成条件が整えばカーボン濃度が 2×10¹⁵ cm - ³程度でも10⁷Ω・cm以上の抵抗 率を有するG a A s 単結晶を得ることが可能であ る。ただし、FTIR法による分析結果を示す第 1図からも明らかなように、カーボン濃度の高い 方が抵抗率が安定して高くなる。

10°~10°Q· ca程度に低抵抗化していた。

また、本実施例の育成結晶のEL2適度は1.3×10¹⁶~1.5×10¹⁶cm⁻³とほぼ一定であった。

以上説明したようにこの発明は、GaAsの高 抵抗化にはEL2,カーボン、Siの3つの準位 以外に中程度のエネルギ準位を有するミドルドナ ーが半絶縁性化に関与しているとの知見に基づい て、後いアクセプター準位となるカーボンの濃度 を、EL2濃度とミドルドナー濃度との間になる

従って現段階では、3.5×10¹⁶ cm ⁻³ をカーボン濃度の下限とするのが良い。ここでは、10°Ω・cm を高抵抗率の一応の目安としたが、10°Ω・cm よりも高い抵抗率にするためには、それに応じてカーボン濃度の下限を高くすればよい。 [発明の効果]

半絶縁性GaAs単結品の製造において、カーポン濃度をミドルドナー濃度よりも高くかつEL 2 濃度よりも低くなるようにカーボンをドープし、かつシリコン濃度をカーボン濃度より低くしたことにより、熱安定性が良好で、結晶成長方向に沿って一様かつ高い抵抗率を有する半絶縁性GaAs単結晶を再現性良く得ることができる。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は、半絶縁性GaA」単結晶におけるカーボン漁度と抵抗率との関係を示す説明図、

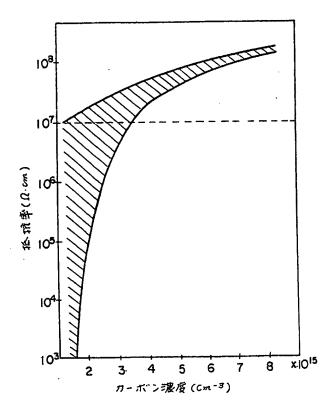
第2図(a)は本発明を適用して得られたGa As単結晶における結晶成長方向に沿った低抗率 の変化を示すグラフ、

第2図(b)はカーポンをドープしなかった場

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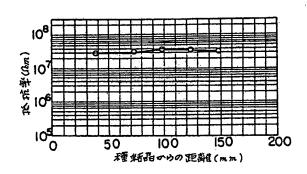
合のGaAs単結晶の結晶成長方向に沿った抵抗 本の変化を示すグラフである。 第 1 図

代理人 弁理士 大日方宮雄 弁理士 荒 伯 博 司

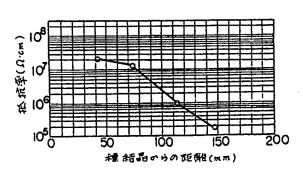


第 2 図

(a)



(b)



@Uapanesa Patent Office (JP)

(1) Laid-Open Patent Application

DLaid-Open Patent Application (A)

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Serial No. JPO Chestication No.

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Request for Examination : not filed No. of invention 1 (total 5 pages)

OTHE of the Invention:

Serni-Insulating GaAs Single Crystal

Eulapanese Patent Application No. 62-194128

OFfied on August 3, 1987

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SPECIFICATION

- Title of the Invention Semi-Insulating GaAs Single Crystal
- What Is Claimed Is: 2.

Semi-insulating GaAs single crystal in which carbon is doped so as to make carbon concentration higher than middle donor concentration and lower than concentration of ELZ which forms a deep donor level, and silicon concentration is lower than the carbon concentration.

Detailed Description of the Invention [Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to the technique of manufacturing a compound semi-conductive single crystal. and

SPECIFICATION

- 1. Title of the Invention
 Semi-Insulating Gals Single Crystal
- 5 2. What Is Claimed Is:

10

Semi-insulating GaAs single crystal in which carbon is doped so as to make carbon concentration higher than middle donor concentration and lower than concentration of EL2 which forms a deep donor level, and silicon concentration is lower than the carbon concentration.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to the technique of

manufacturing a compound semi-conductive single crystal,
and relates to the technique effective in manufacturing,
e.g., semi-insulating GaAs single crystal.

[Prior Art]

As a method of manufacturing a compound semiconductive single crystal, a method of dipping a seed
crystal into melt of raw material of the crystal and
pulling up the seed crystal, and a method of gradually
solidifying melt of raw material of the crystal are
used. Especially for GaAs single crystal, practical
single crystal growth is performed by LEC method
(Liquid Encapsulated Czochralski method) which is

categorized in the former method, GF method (Gradient Freeze method) and HB method (Horizontal Bridgeman method) which are categorized in the latter method. The GaAs single crystal has high electron mobility,

therefore used as substrate for a high speed IC and FET for high frequency. To be used for the foregoing purposes, the crystal must have a resistivity higher than 10' Q.cm. The GaAs single crystal of such high resistivity can be grown by using direct synthesis method of Ga and As in the LEC method, or by doping Cr or using a pBN boat in the HB method.

[Problems That the Invention Is to Solve]

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However, in the conventional methods, it is difficult to grow high resistance crystal with good reproducibility, and there are problems in which resistance differs between the upper and lower portions, in the axis direction, of the grown crystal, and between the central and peripheral portions of a wafer quarried from the crystal.

Further, a GaAs electronic device is typically made as a FET, and in order to make the FET, impurities, such as Si and Se, which act as shallow donor should be implanted to the high resistance GaAs substrate by ion implantation, followed by annealing to activate them, thereby forming an active layer having conductive characteristics on the surface of the crystal. However,

carbon in the crystal acts as shallow acceptor; therefore, if the amount of carbon is large, a part of the donor impurities is compensated by the carbon, which reduces the activation rate. Further, in the 5 annualing performed after the ion implantation, the EL2 concentration that acts as deep donor of the GaAs and is the point defect of the GaAs decreases near the surface. However, if the carbon concentration is high, the EL2 concentration becomes lower than the carbon 10 concentration near the surface, which makes the surface of the crystal a low resistance layer of p-type. When the resistance is lowered in the foregoing manner, active areas on the substrate surface which are isolated by semi-insulation area are electrically 15 connected, which makes it impossible to isolate elements. As a result, characteristics of GaAs, namely high resistivity, can not be effectively utilized.

Purther, GaAs is considered to become semiinsulating when EL2, the point defect of GaAs, which
acts as deep donor is balanced with Si which acts
shallow donor, as well as with carbon C which acts as
shallow acceptor. In other words, when the
relationship between the concentrations is EL2 > C > Si.
GaAs is semi-insulating. If C exceeds EL2, then the
crystal has low resistance of p type. Further, if Si
exceeds C, then the crystal has low resistance of n

type. More specifically, in order to maintain semiinsulating characteristics, the carbon concentration must be lower than the BL2 concentration and higher than the Si concentration.

However, the inventors of the present invention 5 found out by experiments that the three level model as described above did not fully explain the mechanism of semi-insulation of Gals, because resistivity of a part of crystal frequently dropped to 10° to 10° Ω·cm during practical single crystal growth. In other words, the inventors found out that the drop of resistivity to the order of 10^2 to $10^6~\Omega$ occurred even when high resistance conditions by the aforesaid three level model (EL2 > C > Si) were satisfied, by analyzing the BL2 concentration by infrared absorption measurement, the carbon concentration by FTIR (Fourier Transformation InfraRed analysis), and the Si concentration by SIMS (Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry). This resistance drop can not be explained by the Si concentration exceeding the C concentration. According to theoretical calculation, the normal resistivity is 10^{-1} to 10^1 Ω cm when the Si concentration exceeds the C concentration.

From the above facts, the inventor reached the conclusion that upon increasing the resistance of GaAs, a middle donor, other than EL2, C, and Si, having some

level, such as middle energy level, participates in giving GaAs semi-insulating property. In practice, when the inventor measured the dependency on the temperature of the resistivity of a crystal whose resistance is lowered to about 10² to 10⁴ Ω ·cm, the active energy is 0.45 to 0.60 eV. This result supports the hypothesis of four level model given by the inventor.

The temperature at which the middle donor becomes 10 dominant is not clear yet, however, the temperature always changes through the temperature range in which the middle donor becomes dominant in cooling the single crystal after the crystal growth. Therefore, as will be known from the mechanism that the crystal gains semi-insulating property, when the concentration of carbon, which has a shallow acceptor level, is in between the EL2 concentration and the middle donor concentration, the crystal always becomes high resistant regardless of its thermal history. In practice, carbon concentrations of crystals baving different resistivity are analyzed by the FTIR method, and the results are as shown in Fig. 1 and crystals having carbon concentration more than a fixed value have high resistance. Note, in Fig. 1, the carbon concentration [C] is given by an equation, [C] = $f \times \Delta$ \times α , where f is a conversion coefficient, Δ is half

width, and a is an absorption coefficient. The conversion coefficient f used in the calculation is 2.4 × 1016 cm-1.

The present invention is made on the basis of the experimental data relating GaAs as described above, and its object is to provide a technique for obtaining high resistance crystal with little variation with good reproducibility by intentionally adding carbon to a crystal more than a predetermined amount.

[Means of Solving the Problems, and Operation of the Invention 1

As for methods of growing a GaAs single crystal, there are commercially the LEC method and HB method basically as described above, and the LEC method is especially explained below. However, the principle of carbon doping method is the same for the HB method.

In a case of growing GaAs single crystal using the LEC method high purity Ga and As are admitted into a pBN crucible, then 8.0, is further added to the pBN 20 crucible as a liquid ancapsulation agent. Ga and As are directly compounded under high pressure within container to make GaAs melt. At this time, B20, is mpited and floats over the GaAs melt, thus acting as capsuration agent preventing As from dissociated. In the LEC method, a seed crystal is dipped into the GaAs melt, pulled up at a fixed speed while rotating the

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seed crystal and the crucible, thereby growing single drystal. The amount of carbon within the drystal is based on the carbon already mixed in the raw materials Ga and As, or based on the carbon dissolved into BiO, 5 as CO gas in ambient gas, restored with reacting with Ga to enter in the GaAs melt, and in the result, entering the grown crystal. However, by baking the pBN crucible or graphite hot zone and the like well and using high purity Ar gas, the carbon density within the pulled up Gals single crystal can be lowered enough, 10 normally to 2 x 1015 cm which is the low limit of the FTIR method. In order to make the crystal have high resistance by limiting the amount of carbon as in this invention, the low amount of carbon within the crystal obtained by growing with no active carbon doping as described above is the presumed condition.

In the above single crystal growth condition where
the background of the carbon concentration in the
crystal is small, a method set form in the following
can be considered in order to dope a predetermined
amount of carbon in to the crystal.

- (1) Method of adding carbon directly into raw material
- In the LEC method and HB method, fine powder of high-purity carbon is weighed, and a predetermined amount thereof is admitted into a pBN grucible or pBN

boat. Also, Ga, As and B,O, are added and melted. Since a predetermined amount of carbon is dissolved in the GaAs melt, a predetermined amount of carbon according to the segregation coefficient can be included in the crystal by pulling up a single crystal from the solution. (2) Method by applying a carbon coating on <u>orugible</u> Liquid carbon compound such as alcohol, ethanol, and the like is admitted in a pBN crucible or a pBN boat. The same is thermal decomposed, or by CVD using CCl, and the like, a coat of carbon is applied on the inner sidewall of the orncible. By producing Gals melt using a grucible or boat with a carbon coating, the carbon at the surface of the vessle is dissolved into the GaAs melt. By pulling up the single crystal from the melt. a predetermined amount of carbon according to the segregation coefficient can be included in the crystal. (3) Method of mixing a predetermined amount of 20 gaseous carbon compound in ambient gas In growing a single crystal, the gas of Ar, N, and the like is used in the LEC method. In the HB method, such gas is not used, a vacuum sealed tube is used instead. In either of these methods, gaseous carbon compound such as CO, CH, and C,H, and the like is

directed into ambient cas of constant amount or into a vacuum sealed tube, whereby carbon is doped into the melt by the reaction between the carbon compound and the Gals melt. As a result, carbon can be doped into the single crystal that is to be grown.

By growing the GaAs single crystal to which a predetermined amount of carbon is doped by the above method, it is possible to obtain the desired GaAs of high resistivity with high reproducibility. Variation in electrical characteristics between wafers and lots of substrate causes a decrease in yield when manufacturing elements such as FET, however, it is possible to remarkably reduce the variation according to the present invention, thereby greatly improving yield in the last manufacturing step.

[Embodiment]

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Using a high pressure single crystal pull up device according to the LEC method, a single crystal of GaAs was grown. The crucible used in the furnace and the graphite-made component called hot some were previously baked in yacuum at 1500°C. The high purity product of 7N (99.999991) of materials Ga and As were used. Graphite powder of high purity were admitted into a pBN crucible of 6 inch in diameter so that the carbon concentration in the GaAs melt was approximately 4 x 10¹⁵ cm⁻¹. Here, the amount to be added is

determined taking into consideration the segregation coefficient of carbon. Then, Ga and As were inserted.

Then, B.O. serving as a sealing agent was admitted.

These were directly combined in the furnace, and then melted, and a seed crystal was dipped and then pulled up at the speed of 9mm/h. The ambient at the time of growth was Ar gas and 20 atm. Following the crystal growth, the crystal was cooled down to room temperature taking approximately 8 hours.

The resistivity of the grown GaAs single crystal

of 2-3 inches in diameter had a high resistance of 10⁷

Ω cm at least from the upper to lower portion of the

crystal. Figs. 2(a) and 2(b) respectively show the

distributions of the resistivity of the grown crystal

in the growing direction when carbon is doped and when

carbon is not doped. The resistivity of the GaAs

single crystal is affected by the composition of the

melt when the GaAs single crystal grows. The crystals

shown in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b) are both grown using the

melt having substantially stoichiometry composition.

Further, several crystals are grown under the aforesaid

condition to check reproducibility.

As a result, according to the embodiment, it is found that high resistance crystal is obtained with 100% yield. In contrast, in a case of doping no carbon, only one out of eight grown crystals becomes to have

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high resistance more than $10^7~\Omega$ cm throughout, and resistance of a part of the rest of the crystals is decreased as low as $10^2~\text{to}~10^6~\Omega$ cm.

Further, the mobility of the high resistance crystal obtained in this embodiment is 4500 to 8000cm²/VS. Furthermore, the crystal showed good thermal stability during activating heat process by the cap anneal method using a silicon nitride film as a protective film, and did not suffer thermal

denaturation. EPD (Etch Pit Density) of grown crystal was 1×10^4 to 3×10^4 cm⁻² regardless of whether carbon is doped. The carbon concentration of the carbon doped crystal by the FTIR method is 2×10^{15} to 4×10^{15} cm⁻³, and the variation of the carbon concentration among crystals was small.

Purther, the EL2 concentration of the grown crystal of the embodiment was almost stable and ranged between 1.3×10^{16} to 1.5×10^{16} cm⁻³.

In the present invention as described above, based on the assumption that the middle donor having a middle energy level participates in giving GaAs semi-insulating property in addition to the levels of EL2, carbon, and Si, GaAs single crystal is grown so that the carbon concentration whose acceptor level is shallow is in between the EL2 concentration and the

middle donor concentration. The middle donor concentration reaches 2 × 1016 cm-3 in a dense case.

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Therefore, if the other growth conditions are satisfied, it is possible to obtain GaAs single crystal having resistivity of more than 107 Q cm even when the carbon concentration is as low as 2 × 1015 cm-3. However, as apparent from Fig. 1 which shows the analysis result by the FTIR method, high resistivity is more stably achieved as carbon concentration become higher.

If the carbon concentration is close to the middle donor concentration, the resistivity of the crystals may vary in accordance with various growth conditions, such as crystal growth temperature and its gradient. pulling-up speed, and cooling rate. Therefore, it is 15 still not clear how these conditions to be set for achieving high resistivity of, e.g., $10^7 \ \Omega$ cm. Whereas, as clearly seen from Fig. 1 showing the analysis result of the FTIR method, it is possible to obtain GaAs single crystal of high resistivity greater than 107 Q-cm with near 100% yield by setting the carbon concentration to greater than 3.5×10^{15} cm⁻³.

Accordingly, it is appropriate to set the lower limit of the carbon concentration to 3.5×10^{15} cm⁻³ at this point. It should be noted that 10' Q om is set as a standard of high resistivity; however, in order to attain a higher resistivity than $10^7~\Omega{\,}{\rm cm}$, the lower

limit of the carbon concentration should be increased accordingly.

[Effects of the Invention]

- Upon manufacturing semi-insulating GaAs single

 Grystal, by doping carbon so that the carbon

 concentration becomes higher than the middle donor

 concentration and lower than the EL2 concentration, and

 setting the silicon concentration lower than the carbon

 concentration, it is possible to obtain semi-insulating
- 10 Gahs single crystal having a good heat stability and having uniform and high resistivity along the direction of crystal growth with good reproducibility.
 - 4. Brief Description of the Drawings
- Fig. 1 is an explanatory view showing the relationship between the carbon concentration and the resistivity of simi-conductive GaAs single crystal.
- Fig. 2(a) is a graph showing a transition of resistivity along the direction of crystal growth of the GaAs single crystal obtained by applying the present invention, and
 - Fig. 2(b) is a graph showing a transition of resistivity along the direction of crystal growth of the Gals single crystal when no carbon is doped.

DECLARATION

I, Miklo Kominami, residing at 7 th FL, Shuwa Kioicho Perk Bidg.. 3-6, Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan, do hereby solemniy and sincerely declare that I well understand the English and Japanese languages and that the attached English translation is a correct and faithful translation of Japanese Patent Laid-open Publication Document No.64-37833.

May 16, 2002

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